THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

Until the 1st of January next, - - - $4 00
For one month, - - - - - - - - 1 00
For two months, - - - - - - - - 2 00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

Confiscation in Tennessee.

The Memphis *Argus*, of a recent date, says:

We are informed by citizens of Haywood county, Tennessee, that the United States Marshall has just libeled for confiscation the whole property, real and personal, of 45 or 50 gentlemen residing at and in the vicinity of Brownsville. The Marshal, we understand, took an inventory of the personal property in each case, so as to hold the parties responsible for its safe keeping and forthcoming on the day of trial. Some of the parties had taken the amnesty oath, and all of them have been known as active participants in the late war against the United States.

Exchanging the Sword for the Plough.

A Richmond correspondent to a northern paper, writes:

Wm. H. F. Lee, son of Gen. Lee, who, after the surrender of the Confederate army, repaired to the White House, on York river, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, still remains at that place. Armistead and William Christian, two young men formerly of his command, and Andrew Shackelford, of the Confederate artillery, attended him. A German and an Irishman and two freedmen were subsequently added to their force. They began plowing on the 29th of April, and have made a splendid crop of corn, which is estimated at 1,500 bushels.

Speech by Montgomery Blair--Secretaries Seward and Stanton Assailed.

A despatch dated Baltimore, August 27, gives the following:

Hon. Montgomery Blair made a speech at Clarksburg, Howard county, yesterday, defending the President's reconstruction policy, in the course of which he made some bitter attacks upon Secretary Seward, and Secretary Stanton, charging the former with having played for and against the Union before entering the cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, and afterwards, by his dalliance with the Confederates up to the fall of Fort Sumter, prolonged the agreement made with Jefferson Davis by order of Buchanan, before the termination of his administration. It was apparent, from the whole course of public affairs, that Mr. Seward acted in concert with Buchanan's Administration during the last three months of its term.

☞ It was by a coalition formed between Seward and Stannton, then in Buchanan's cabinet, that the latter became Secretary of War to Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. Blair charges that Staunton was originally in full sympathy with the rebel leaders in Congress, was most violent in his denunciation of any attempt to maintain the Union by force, and continued his denunciations till he entered Lincoln's cabinet.

Destructive Fire in Lynchburg.

A fire occurred in Lynchburg on Thursday night, destroying the stores Nos. 62, 64, 66 and 68, Main street, occupied respectively by Messrs. Neilson & Co., coal oil and variety dealers, Wm. H. Rose & Co. Salmons & Jordan, and George Steptoe, grocers and Commission Merchants. The buildings consumed were all three stories in height, with granite fronts. The loss in property of all kinds is estimated at $100,000 to $150,000. The buildings and the stocks of Messrs. Neilson and Rose were insured.

Probable Release of A. H. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The President will probably order the release of Alexander H. Stephens.

His case has been under consideration for some time, and has been again urged by his brother, Linton Stephens, who has had several interviews with Mr. Johnson.

The ex-rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, is here on important business connected with the re-organization of his State. He is in thorough sympathy with the policy of the President.

The proclamation permitting paroled prisoners to leave the country is regarded as a significant indication of policy.

It has been issued in response to the application of a number of ex Confederate civil and military officers.

General Lee will avail himself of its provisions to leave the country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Robert Ould, ex-rebel commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, was among the visitors to the President's house yesterday.

WASHINGTON, August 25th.—Ex Congressman George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, has been appointed Minister to Denmark.

RUMORED HEAVY DEFALCATION.—The Boston *Express* says that a defalcation of $64,000 in the accounts of a book-keeper in a prominent wholesale establishment in that city has been discovered. It is stated that his salary was $1,500 per annum, and that he owns a house at the South End which, with his furniture, his employers have attached.

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—A San Francisco telegram of the 3d instant, says the following vessels have been destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah:

Herman, J. Howland, Nassau, Brunswick, James Mandy, Waverly, Martha and Congress, all of New Bedford.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865. NO. 21.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8 2m

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W. E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 74, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C. au 8 3m

W. ROBERT ANDREWS,
FAMILY GROCER,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVING resumed business next door to his old stand, has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of Goods, which he offers to his old customers and the public on the best terms for CASH. His stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES

is not surpassed, if equalled, in the City:

COFFEE, SUGAR, FLOUR, MEAL, PICKLES, HAMS, CRACKERS, BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, BUFFALOE TONGUES &c., &c., &c.

will be kept constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS FOR DWELLINGS, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, HOLLOW WARE, TIN WARE, &c., &c.

☞ He invites an inspection of his stock. au 14-tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS
AND
MOST COMFORTABLE
ROUTE
FROM CHARLOTTE
TO THE
NORTHERN CITIES,
VIA
North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad
AND THEIR
VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

PASSENGERS by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m., arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

STROTHER & CO.,
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,
(Over Mr. Henshaw's Store,)
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE prepared to print at short notice, and in the best style,

BOOKS,	HAND-BILLS,
PAMPHLETS,	BUSINESS CARDS,
POSTERS,	COURT BLANKS,
CIRCULARS,	&c., &c., &c.
&c., &c., &c.	

Prices moderate. Their old friends and customers and the public will be served cheerfully and promptly. au 3 tf

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
FROM
GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY
HENSHAW & THORBURN,
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—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!
(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND.)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN, PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 22 3m.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!!
NEW GOODS!!!
JUST RECEIVED
AT
GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S
AT
J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,
BY
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RALEIGH, N. C.
(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

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PUBLISHERS, AND
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☞ For specimen copies or lists of prices address as above. au 10 1m

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NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
BY PROFESSOR EMMONS.

Two Vols. Cloth. With over 400 Maps and Illustrations.

PRICE - - - - - $3.00.

THIS great work is now, for the first time, offered to the public. It is the standard authority in all matters relating to the mineral and agricultural resources of the State, and is really

A WORK OF INESTIMABLE VALUE

to all persons buying or selling real property of any kind in North Carolina—Fisheries, Farms, Swamp Lands, Water Powers,

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☞ Liberal deductions made to the trade.

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No. 58 Fayetteville Street,
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*** Every paper in North Carolina will please insert three times, and send bills to W. B. S. & Co.

THE DAILY EXPRESS,
Petersburg, Va.,

HAS entered upon its Fifteenth year, in an enlarged form, with new type, under auspices highly flattering. It has a large and daily increasing circulation, and offers to merchants and others desiring to communicate with the Southern public, advantages surpassed by none.

ADVERTISING RATES.
ONE SQUARE.

Two weeks,	$ 5 00
One month,	8 00
Two months,	10 00
Three months,	15 00
Six months,	24 00
One year,	40 00

TWO SQUARES.

Two weeks,	$10 00
One month,	12 00
Two months,	15 00
Three months,	19 00
Six months,	30 00
One year,	60 00

Persons desiring a greater quantity of space than is above designated, will be accommodated on liberal terms.

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Single copy, [mailed,]		5 Cts.
One month,	do	35 "
Three months,	do	$2 00
Six months,	do	3 50
One year,	do	6 00

Address, A. F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Aug 18 tf Petersburg, Va.

The New York News.
DAILY AND WEEKLY.
THE NEW YORK WEEKLY NEWS
A GREAT
FAMILY NEWSPAPER!

BENJAMIN WOOD, - - - - - PROPRIETOR.

A Journal of Politics, Literature, Fashions, Market and Financial Reports, Interesting Miscellany, and News from all parts of the world.

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Single copies,	5 cents.
One copy, one year	$2 00
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Five copies, one year,	8 75
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(And an extra copy to any club of ten.)	
Twenty copies, one year,	$30 00

The Weekly News is sent to Clergymen at 1 50

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS.

To Mail Subscribers,	$10 per annum.
Six Months,	Five Dollars.

☞ Payments invariably in advance.

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Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WILMINGTON DISPATCH

THE undersigned will commence the publication of a Daily Newspaper, under the above title, at Wilmington, N. C., on or about the 15th day of September next. They do not deem it necessary to issue an extended prospectus; and will only promise that no pains or expense will be spared in making the DISPATCH a

FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER,

The Commercial Department will receive the especial attention of gentlemen well qualified for the business, and will contain faithful and correct reports of the Northern and Southern markets.

TERMS:

For one year,	$12,00
Six months,	6,00
Three months,	4,00

☞ A Weekly edition will be published as soon as a sufficient number of the mail routes are re established to justify it.

☞ Address us at Wilmington, N. C., care of Alfred Marlin, Esq.

BERNARD & BARRY,
W. H. BERNARD, JOHN D. BARRY, Editors and Proprietors.
au 9 1m

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
MERCHANT'S, MECHANIC'S AND FARMER'S JOURNAL.

IT is proposed, in connection with a general printing business, to publish a

Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly

Journal in the city of Raleigh, bearing the above title. As its name imports, it will primarily be devoted to the interests of those classes of the community embraced in the designation, and will strive to elevate and advance them in accordance with the progressive ideas of the era. At the same time it will not be unmindful or unappreciative of the wants of the general public. While it will not enter the arena of political gladiatorship it will be made the vehicle of independent discussion of State or National exigencies, as they may arise,—always consistent with an unswerving loyalty to the common Government.

It will give all the latest news, foreign and domestic—"to show the very form and body of the times." And it will have a sub Editor or correspondent in every County in the State, thereby ensuring a local interest which cannot fail of rendering it attractive to all sections.

Every effort will be made to render the "Journal" an acquisition, especially to the business community, and a valuable medium through which their wants and operations may be made known. Advertising will be arranged at low rates and the most attractive inducements to secure it be extended.

The size of the "Journal" will be double medium, and it will contain EIGHT neatly printed pages. It will be gotten up in the best style of typography and printed on new material.

TERMS:

Daily, for one year,	$8 00
Daily, six months,	5 00
Daily, one month,	1 00
Semi Weekly, one year,	5 00
Semi Weekly, six months,	3 00
Weekly, one year,	3 00
Weekly, six months,	2 00

Persons desiring to subscribe will send in their names immediately, but may withhold the price or subscription until the receipt of the first number.

If sufficient encouragement is realized, the first number will be issued on the 1st of January, 1866.

Address, L. N. KEITH, Printer,
Aug. 19 tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED

THE Proprietors of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AD FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in informing its numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the housewife and agriculturalist.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

TERMS—Subscription one year $5; six months $3.

THE KEY STONE,
OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE,

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

TERMS—Subscription one year $3.

Address WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

☞ Newspapers generally will please notice. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country. au 9-tf

A NEW PAPER.

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING OBTAINED the necessary permit from the Military authorities, propose to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provision, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of well conducted newspapers.

Having no party purposes to subserve and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unwarped by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarboro' House to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months $2 00; for six months $3 00; per week dealers $5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal deduction made for advertisements by the month or year.

☞ The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFHAM,
may 29 tf N. B. C. BB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E HILL, Editor.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

From the present to the 1st of January	$4,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2 00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

THE SCARCITY OF MONEY leads us to suggest to our friends who find it inconvenient to remit the *cash* for the *Sentinel*, to send us Bacon, Flour, Meal, Butter, Fowls, Eggs, &c, for which we can always obtain the cash here.

WE SHALL BE GREATLY OBLIGED to any and all acting Post Masters in the State, or any friend, to inform us at once whether the *Sentinel* forwarded to any one is not taken out. Gentlemen or ladies, to whom the *Sentinel* has been sent regularly, and who have not informed us to the contrary, after the 1st of September, will be regarded as subscribers, and expected to pay for it accordingly.

WE ADVISE EVERY ONE not to send money to us or to any one by letter by mail. There is no assurance that it will ever reach its destination. Send all monies by *Express* or by some Conductor or other person you know. Letters and papers now fail at all points, and if any of our friends fail to hear from us who have ordered the *Sentinel*, we beg them to write to us at once.

WE HAVE COPIED IN THIS ISSUE the entire leader of yesterday's *Standard*, in order that the reader may understand the grounds of our *caveat*. We deeply regret the appearance of the article, for the reason that however innocent or correct the motive was which prompted it, it is liable to a hurtful and mischievous construction.

The purpose of the President to break up the "pardon-brokers," if there be men in Washington who engage in that business, every honest man in the land will approve. If the case which occurred recently in Virginia, in which the President revoked the pardon of a Mr. Dudley, be correctly represented, that he obtained the pardon by foul means, every one will justify the President, although it might be better to let one such guilty person go unpunished, rather than disturb the confidence of the public mind in the stability and permanency of Executive pardons. Every means should be used to prevent deception and the surreptitious securement of pardon. So far we presume, we agree with the *Standard*.

It is well known that a number of gentlemen prompted by a commendable anxiety to know their fate at once, after anxiously waiting a sufficient time for their applications to reach the President and to be noted upon, have at length waited upon the President himself and obtained pardon, without the immediate intervention of the Governors of the States and sometimes in opposition to their wishes, perhaps. The article of the *Standard* most plainly shows that these facts are disturbing its quiet greatly. The legitimate construction of its position is, that all these pardons have been surreptitiously or foully obtained. Will the *Standard* dare affirm such is the case with any North Carolinian? Its article looks very much as if some of the cases in this State were sticking in its *gizzard*. Why? Are they not among our most respectable citizens? They are gentlemen—they enjoy the confidence personally of the communities in which they reside; they are known to be true men—men of fidelity and reliability in all their personal relations—The intimation that either of them would employ foul means to obtain their pardon, we regard as libellous.

Is a life time of integrity, of good citizenship worth nothing with the *Standard*? Is the private and public purity of our citizens to be set aside, because of their erroneous, defective political principles in past days which render them offensive, although they now declare themselves to be loyal and true men to the government?

The article of the *Standard* reflects upon the sagacity of the President. Because a few instances of foul play have been discovered, is it a fair inference that most or all of the pardons obtained by direct application to the President, are also foul? Certainly not. The imposition in a few cases or in one only, makes him the more stringent, as it ought to do.

Nor is the position a correct one that the direct exercise of the power of pardon on the part of the President, places the Governors of the States "in a very awkward and unpleasant position." The President alone has the high prerogative of pardon. He cannot delegate that power to a Governor or any one else. He very properly requires of the Provisional Governors an expression of their opinions in regard to the petitioners. But does that pledge him to pardon only those they recommend? Does it cut off the President from the exercise of mercy or of obtaining information from other sources? The idea is ridiculous that the President should only pardon those whom the Governors recommend. This would be placing the prerogative of mercy in the hands of the Governors instead of the President.

Moreover, the President is at liberty to be less stringent, more merciful than the Governors. It is his right, his prerogative to be so. The Governors must be faithful to their trust. Must honestly and fairly represent every case; but the President may at any time depart from their recommendations without in the slightest degree, reflecting injuriously upon them.

But the people are dissatisfied—many complain that the innocent are overlooked and the guilty set free. We have heard of no such complaint. Every one seems to be glad when their neighbor obtains pardon even if they have not. They complain of delay—but they do not consider the difficulties in the way.

The *Standard* intimates that these pardons obtained by direct application to the President, as a general rule, are "among the most offensive and most objectionable men in the nation." We doubt it, but if true, what does it prove? Why that the greatest sinners being more in earnest to get pardon, press their suit with greater vigor and are successful, while those who are less objectionable anticipating no bad result, wait for the more tedious process of obtaining it through the regular channel. Moreover, it does prove that the President has larger mercy, is more lenient and forgiving than the Governors are. And why, for the simple reason that the Governors have no mercy to give—they could not pardon if they would—but all mercy in this matter is with the President. While therefore we abhor all foul play in the matter, yet persons are not blamable who bring their case directly before the President, nor is the President to be blamed for showing large mercy and forgiving the chief of sinners, when he sees a good reason for it. Moreover, all of us, the President and all the people are sinners, great sinners, and all need mercy.—We must forgive if we expect to be forgiven.

WE INSERT THE ARTICLE HEADED "State Debt—the Banks, etc.," because of the information it contains.

It was evidently a wise step in Governor Holden to require the Public Treasurer to take possession of all the State property &c. Said property consisted mainly of cotton and rosin. Where did they come from? How came the State to be possessed of cotton and rosin? Were they not provided by the forecaste of that much abused man, Gov. Vance, in connection with his much abused blockading scheme? The public ear has been often stunned by the cries of bankruptcy and ruin and roguery that that scheme had developed. Gov. Vance has been charged with trading for his own benefit and ruining the State. What are the facts? He leaves his office without a dollar in his pocket—far poorer than when he entered it, but leaves the State with means to navigate through the sea and storm of reconstruction.

He commenced the enterprise by borrowing the money with which to purchase the Advance. He borrowed the Confederate money from the State Treasury to purchase cotton and naval stores. He sold State bonds in Europe payable in cotton and rosin to be delivered at the port of Wilmington six months after a treaty of peace should be made between the U. S. and the Confederate government. He clothed the N. C. soldiers as well as many others of the Southern soldiers—fed a number of the poor and needy women and children, paid off what was borrowed from the State Treasury, held a debt against the Confederacy of nearly $5 000,000 when it went down had nearly cotton and rosin enough on hand when the State surrendered to have paid the debt in Europe, besides having $200,000 to the credit of the State in Europe as reported to him a short time before the close of the blockade, a large amount of goods *in transitu* at Burmuda and Nassau, besides an amount of goods on hand valued at half a million. The cotton and rosin on hand belonging to the State were estimated at $600,000 in gold after the war ended. Most of the cotton the U S government has claimed, but there is enough left to the Public Treasurer to navigate the State through several months, if it can be saved. Our excellent Public Treasurer will make the most it. We simply mention general particulars, in order to show that the abuse heaped upon Gov. Vance in connection with the blockade business was wholly unfounded.

Some of the suggestions of "N. C." are novel, and require reflection. What he says about the Banks, &c., are worthy of serious consideration.

THE VERY APPROPRIATE NOTICE in to day's issue of the late *William Peace* of this City, by his pastor, reminds us that the links in this community, which bind us to the generations of the past, are most all broken—few are left behind. The simple, unaffected, honest, truthful demeanor of the fathers, ought to be indelibly impressed upon us. Their example in these respects was indeed wholesome, and their memories are fragrant and delightful. What if truth, simplicity, stern integrity and virtue were as deeply impressed upon the present as upon past generations, how pleasant it would be to live. But the world grows better so slowly, well may the virtuous and the pious exclaim, "O, had I the wings of a dove, how soon would I fly away and be at rest." Not the least commendation of this good man, was the rare virtue he possessed, of closely attending to his own business and letting others alone.

NOTHING OF IT.—We are informed that the people in some of the surrounding counties have been considerably alarmed by reports of war between the United States and France, and that President Johnson had ordered a draft of 80,000 men in this State. If people would take the newspapers more generally than they are now doing, they would not be humbugged by ignorant persons. Instead of wanting more troops, the authorities are every day disbanding troops and sending them home.

So says the Charlotte *Democrat*. Rumors are so common it is important that the people should be correctly informed, and the best way to get the information is to subscribe to such papers as the *Sentinel* and Charlotte *Democrat*.

Mercy is not Sold. Still Pardons are Obtained with Money.

At various times within the last few months, the newspapers have published that certain distinguished individuals from the South have arrived in Washington City, and taken quarters at the hotels. After a few days more had elapsed, the same papers would announce that these gentlemen had procured their pardons from the President of the United States.

At first these matters passed like other news of the day, and attracted but little attention. But after their repeated continuance, the minds of men began to be turned to these announcements. Then the first sensation felt by the community was that of surprise, but soon men became dissatisfied and discontented.

It was quite natural that men and communities should be surprised and dissatisfied, at the continued repetition of these pardons. Because, as a general rule, they were among the most offensive and most objectionable men in the nation. Men naturally began to inquire whether Andrew Johnson were a man to be "betrayed by a kiss or won by a smile?" Certainly they thought not; but no man could say, for it looked so. How was it, then, that while the whole community was filled with less objectionable and less offensive men, who could not procure pardons through the Governors of the States, yet still greater offenders obtained their pardons so readily when they went in person to Washington City?

This naturally placed the Governors of the States in a very awkward and unpleasant position. It seemed as if they were the cause of men not obtaining their pardons. Mild and moderate citizens were hindered and delayed, when their applications went through the Governor, but the most objectionable men could readily obtain pardons when they went in person to the President. The natural inference was that the President was willing to pardon largely and liberally, but the Governors of the States prevented him.

Unfortunately for these seekers of pardons at the fountain head of mercy, the President himself happened to hear that pardons were obtained "for a price" at the seat of government—Upon inquiry it appeared that men in Washington City have made it a business to procure pardons for these distinguished Southerners, at from five to nine hundred dollars. All manner of misrepresentation has been made to the President by the applicants themselves, as well as by those persons whom they have paid to intervene for them. For five or nine hundred dollars, these persons whom the President did not suspect, could make such a statement of facts as would induce him to sign the pardon.

These pardon brokers have been discovered, and the President has read them a lesson they will not soon forget. They will not again be enabled to steal pardons to sell to those who could get them in no other way. They would as soon be hung as to face Andrew Johnson again. If one of them wishes to get in a situation where he will seek money and find none, let him try the trick again. When he does that, he will be willing to give more for a speedy deliverance from the President, than he ever obtained for pardons.

We regret very much that the trickery and bribery of these men, who had so largely contributed to the ruin of the Southern people, should have so far poisoned the stream of mercy. It will cause deserving men to suffer and make it necessary that even "justice shall be long delayed." This is much to be regretted, but it cannot now be avoided. The innocent must suffer for the guilty. It is the same old trick of these same men.

But one thing is sure and certain—these men will meet their reward. President Johnson is not a man to be trifled with. He has no meal in his mouth or honey on his tongue for the traitors to his country. When he finds that such men have added bribery and falsehood to their crimes, he will cause retributive justice to be dealt out to them. Let them be assured of this. Already the pardon of a distinguished man has been revoked, and others who have obtained mercy by such means, may rest assured that the President does not fill the executive chair to dispense mercy to undeservers, but he is determined "to deal out even handed justice to all," and if these offenders get that measure dealt to them, they cannot complain. That they will get it every man feels assured, who knows the character of the President.—*Standard*.

The Mississippi Convention.

The following despatch to the New York *Herald* relating to the last days of the Convention, we give in full because of its interest. Gov. Sharkey is doing *very* well so far. Is he not neighbor *Standard*?

JACKSON, Miss., August 23, 1865.

An ordinance was passed ratifying all laws and official acts passed since the act of secession not repugnant to the constitutions of the United States and Missis ippi, prior to January, 1861, except the laws concerning crimes and the acts enabling railroads to pay moneys by them; also repealing all laws authorizing the payment of dues to the State in Confederate scrip; also repealing all laws authorizing the distillation of spirits on State account; also ratifying all official accounts, proceedings, judgments, decrees, &c., of the several courts; also legalizing all sales made by administrators acting in a judicial capacity; also authorizing executors and others to compromise with persons against whom they hold notes as to the real value of the property for which such notes have been given; also authorizing *ex parte* testimony to be taken to prove whether or not contracts which have been made contemplated specie or currency payments; also ratifying all marriages which have been consummated since January, 1861, whether celebrated with lawful forms or not.

JACKSON, Miss., August 24, 1865.

Governor Sharkey to day sent in to the Convention a telegraphic despatch which he had received from President Johnson, congratulating the Convention on the progress they were making in paving the way to the road mission of the State of Mississippi into the Union, and expressing an earnest hope that all obstacles to such re-admission would soon be removed. The President says in this dispatch that he will restore the writ of habeas corpus and remove the troops from the State at the earliest moment when the State shall make sufficient progress as to have entirely returned to her allegiance. The President hopes, in conclusion, that the example of Mississippi will be followed by the other Southern States.

In the Convention to day the ordinance proposing to submit the constitutional amendment to the people for ratification or rejection was lost by a vote of 5 yeas against 44 nays.

An eloquent appeal memorializing President Johnson to grant pardon to Jeff. Davis and Charles Clark, late Governor of Mississippi, signed by over four thousand ladies, was read and approved. A resolution was adopted requesting the President of the Convention to forward the memorial to the President of the United States.

The Convention gave their President the right to reconvene them when deemed necessary.

Judge E. S. Fisher was nominated for Governor, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

From the Standard.

State Debt.---The Banks, etc.

Governor Holden exhibited his forecast and statesmanship, in the very beginning of his administration, by requiring the Public Treasurer to take possession of all the State property; and to sell, in the best markets, such portions of it as were intended for sale, in order to raise the means which would be required to pay the expenses of the Convention, General Assembly, and for the support of the Asylums, &c. He foresaw that the immediate and unavoidable expenses of the State must be considerable; and he knew the people were in no condition to pay it by way of taxation—that the State could not borrow it, and consequently the only means of avoiding a distressing tax was the collection and sale of fragments of the ship of State, which had been driven upon the breakers and wrecked by the unwise helmsmen, who had lately governed her movements.

We learn that there is good reason to hope that this measure will supply nearly, if not all the wants of the State, (excluding public debt) to the 1st October, 1866.

He further required the Public Treasurer to report to the Convention and to the General Assembly, a complete showing of the State debt, setting out the authority under which each debt was made—the amount and date, and when due; also a report showing the amout of stock owned by the State in the Banks, Railroads, and Navigation Companies, and the condition and prospects of each of said corporations; also the condition of the Literary Fund and the Sinking Fund.

The Governor foresaw that the people at large, and even our best informed public men needed this mass of information to enable them to act judiciously on the gravest questions of legislation.

Ought the Convention to pass a Revenue Bill to decide what part of the State debt should be paid, and what scaled or repudiated, and to go into general legislation?

It seems clear to the writer that the Convention should confine itself to amendments of the constitution, and such legislation as is absolutely required to get the State fully reinstated in the Union.

The amendments of the constitution, which it is understood, must be made preliminary to our being allowed to re-enter into full communion with the United States are, 1st. That slavery be abolished, and secondly, denying the power to the General Assembly to re establish it.

The test whether our amended constitution shall be accepable to the Congress of the United States, will arise on the application of our members of Congress to take their seats. Hence the Convention should district the State and order elections for our quota of Representatives; and elect Senators to the Congress, if it be clear that the Convention can constitutionally elect Senators; or if it be held that the Convention cannot constitutionally make such election, then to order an election of members of the General Assembly to elect Senators to Congress, &c.

The constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 3, requires that "the Senators from each State shall be chosen by the Legislature thereof." I believe it is universally conceded that the Convention may do anything which the General Assembly could. It is, therefore, a *Legislature*, and something more; and, I suppose, there could be no question as to the power of the Convention to elect Senators—and, if not, I think they should exercise the power, and give ample time for the people to digest and consider in all its bearings the information to be derived from the reports of the Public Treasurer and other sources.

There is no emergency for legislation, nor will any legislation be allowed, I suppose, until we are re-admitted into the Union, and, I presume, the election of a Governor and members of the General Assembly must necessarily be deferred until it shall be decided by Congress whether our new constitution be acceptable.

I do not now propose to discuss the questions growing out of the condition of our banks, railroads, and State indebtedness. This would be premature, and savor of the demagogue until the facts are better known; but as abuse of banks has generally been deemed a popular hobby, a few remarks upon known facts will not be out of place. Who owns the stock in the banks? The impression is always sought to be made by the demagogue that the stockholders are all wealthy, haughty aristocrats and slavocrats, to use the favorite epithets of a certain journal. The poor children of North Carolina, in the name of the Literary Fund, own more than one-fifth of the stock in the two chief banks of the State—and the University owns $200.000 of the stock in one of them. If these banks go down, with them go common schools and the University. The circulation of the banks, chiefly held by our own citizens, and diffused among all classes who pay taxes, probably amounts to five or six millions. If the banks can't pay their issues the loss falls on the holder of these notes. In view of these facts, ought it not to be the object of the statesman to sustain these institutions, if it may be done without some great detriment to the public?

It is worse than idle to abuse the banks for the terrible mistake their managers made in receiving payment of the debts due to them in Confederate currency, and investing in Confederate and State bonds. Everybody now sees the error. A few of us thought we saw it all the time. Those managers are the greatest sufferers by their error; and the Convention of 1861, the General Assembly and force of public opinion almost drove them into this suicidal policy. Those who will now most abuse them would probably have denounced them as traitors to their country, if they had not received them at their face as sound money.

But suppose it be proven that their conduct was foolish and even criminal, this proof would not restore them to credit, or tend to repair the mischief. Let us not pursue the unprofitable labor of going over the late field of mournful strife to kick the dead lions now incapable of further mischief—but rather to see what may be done for the comfort and relief of the survivors. It is time to bury animosities—to look with some charity on those, who, in a fit of national delirium, have almost ruined themselves and their country. Let reason have fair play, and the mischief of the past will not be irremediable.

N. C.

Over 17 000 passengers have landed at Castle Garden since the 1st instant. Of this great number several hundred immediately departed for Richmond and other cities in the Southern States, where they intend engaging in farming. Among these were 200 Swedes, utterly ignorant of our language; they can still render essential service in tilling the soil. About 200 Swiss and Polish passengers have recently arrived, and thousands more are expected.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE POST OFFICE BEING FOR THE present up stairs, and therefore inconvenient, a small flag displayed at the window will indicate that it is open. No flag, that it is shut.

A. MILLER, P. M.

Raleigh, Aug 30, 1865. 31 tf.

☞ Ity papers copy.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 Fayetteville Street, Raleigh—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Paint Brushes, Blacksmith's Bellows, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Stocks and Dies, Files and Borax.

A general assortment of IRON and STEEL.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS in great variety.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

Aug 30 21 3t With HART & LEWIS.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS

FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.

For particulars, see Circular, or address

REV. C. B RIDDICK,

21- Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rate. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $3.

S. A. DAVIS,

D. N. KILBURN.

Newbern, N C., Aug 28, 865 21 2w pd.

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7 40 P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.-7 A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	8 00 A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.55 P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.-0 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8.30 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P. M.
" Salisbury,	6 25 "
" Greensboro,	10 15 "
Arrive Raleigh,	4 30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25 A. M.
" Salisbury,	9 00 "
" Greensboro,	1.0[illegible] M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.35 "

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Peter burg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A M, Charlotte 6.00 A M.,—stopping at Company Shops one night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,

Aug 12 2t tf. Engineer and Sup't.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON T. WILLIAMS.

Aug. 30, 1865 t1-pd.

JENKINS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In TEAS only,

Philadelphia,

RESPECTFULLY inform their old Southern friends and others, that they continue to furnish as heretofore, a superior article of Tea, in their neat, convenient and secure style of metallic packages, containing quarter, half, and one pound each. Also, in caddies and original half chests.

Orders by mail promptly executed. Terms cash.

August 7th, 1865. 29-3t.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, JAS. C. VAN PELT, New York. CHAS. H. BENNETT, Raleigh, N. C.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & Co,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of Other Stocks,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. Courts, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 20 tf.

GEORGE R. WILSON,

AUCTION AND GENERAL

Commission Merchant,

11 Campbell's Wharf,

NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

H Rieman & Sons, W. J. Rieman & Co., Baltimore. | P S Marsh, New York. Old residents of Norfolk generally.

Agent for Guano, Phosphates, etc. Also, Miller's Baltimore Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes.

August 26-3m*

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. BARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WINNINGTON, N C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 25, 1865. 18 3m*

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

ADVERTISERS.--The Ice notice of Messrs. Davis and Kilburn of Newbern will be grateful to the public.

Remember that the Female Collegeiate Institute at Kittrell's Springs opens its first session on the first Wednesday in October next.

The new schedule on the N. C. Rail Road should be carefully noted.

Our Post Master calls attention to his Flag.

D. T. Carraway has new goods in his line.

P. P. Williams is a candidate for assistant door keeper to the Convention. He would make a good officer.

F. Lehman and S. W. Chadwick have been nominated to represent Craven county in the State Convention.

GENERAL RUGER IN COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.—*Washington*, August 25.—By direction of the President, Brevet Major General P. H. Ruger, United States Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina during the temporary absence of Major General Schofield.

Mr. E. D. Hampton, of Forsythe county, has received the contract to convey the mails from High Point to Salem, via Abbott's Creek, Weavil's Mills and Waughtown.

Hon. Thos. Settle and Col. Rawley Galloway are candidates for the Convention in Rockingham.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Atkinson, D. D., occupied the pulpit of St. Luke's Church on Sunday. He preached to the heart of his hearers words peculiarly adapted to the times.---*Sal. Banner*.

W. & MANCHESTER R. R.—Daily trains are now running regularly on this road from Wilmington to Kingsville, S. C., leaving Wilmington at 11 o'clock, P. M., and arriving at Kingsville at 5,20, P. M., next day. A line of stages connects Kingsville with Columbia, S, C.

We learn that the Bank of North Carolina will have but two Banking Houses in the State hereafter--one at Raleigh and the other at Charlotte. C. Dewey cashier at Raleigh, Thomas W. Dewey cashier at Charlotte. The effects of the Bank west of Greensboro to be removed to Charlotte, and those east of Greensboro' to Raleigh.—*Char. Dem.*

BUSINESS IN CHARLOTTE.---We refer to our advertising columns as evidence that business is increasing in this town. It reminds one of old times to pass through our streets and see the bustle caused by the receipt of New Goods and the Stores crowded with buyers. Houses, both for stores and dwellings, are in great demand. Our merchants are every day receiving Dry Goods and Groceries, and are ready to supply the public "cheap for cash."—"There's life in the old land yet."--*Char. Dem.*

NATIONAL BANK.--The first National Bank established in North Carolina, will commence business in Charlotte on the 1st of September. That clever and accommodating individual, "Thos. W. Dewey Cashier," will be on hand to handle "the paper" and attend to customers.—*Char. Dem.*

ARRESTED.—Bishop Lay, of the Episcopal Church, was arrested on Thursday last at his home in Lincolnton, by U. S. officers sent for that purpose, and on Thursday passed through this place under guard for Washington.

Bishop Lay was the Bishop of Arkansas, but has been temporarily residing at Lincolnton, N. C., for some months past. The cause of his arrest is unknown to all except the authorities.—*Char. Dem.*

Meetings of N. C. Baptist Associations.

The French Broad Association meets on Friday before the 4th Sabbath in August Rev. R. Patterson, Moderator; Rev. J. Ammons, of Mars Hill College, Clerk.

The Jefferson Association meets at the same time. John H. Perkins, Moderator; D Smith, Big Hilton, N. C, Clerk.

Three Fork Association meets on Friday, before the 1st Sabbath in September; Rev. J. A. Farthing, Moderator; R. Moore, Clerk.

The *Roan Mountain Association* meets on Friday, before the 2nd Sabbath in September. Its officers are unknown to us.

The *Salem Association* meets at the same time. Rev. James Blythe, Moderator; J. H. Allen, Hendersonville, Clerk.

The *Pamlico Association* meets with Zion Church in Scotland Neck, Halifax county, on Thursday before the 3rd Sabbath in September. Rev. T. R. Owen, Moderator; R. P. Powell, Dawsons, Cross Roads, Clerk.

The *Raleigh Association* meets with the church at Ephesus, on Tuesday before the 3 Sabbath in October. Rev. A. D. Blackwood, Moderator; D. R. Holland, Clerk. Rev. P. W. Dowd has been appointed to preach the Missionary sermon at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, and Rev. J. Howell, to preach the introductory.

The *Briar Creek Association* meets on Saturday before the 4th Sabbath in September. Rev. S. D. Swain, Moderator; R. W. Wooten, Zimmerman, N. C. Clerk.--*Record.*

GENERAL NEWS.

The radicals have failed in their efforts to rule President Johnson. Now they will try to ruin him, and again fail.

Prentice says: "We always thought that Bourbon county exhibited the right spirit,' but she didn't in the late election."

Great Britain now produces annually 93,000,000 tons of coal.

The Right Rev. J. P. Lavalle has been appointed Bishop of Louisville, Ky.

Spain, it is reported, is determined to reconquer St. Domingo.

A writer in the Washington *Chronicle* understands from reliable sources that it is the expressed opinions of heads of bureaus that, as a whole the employment of women in the Departments is a failure.

The Government machine shops at Norfolk, Va., have been closed and the workmen discharged.

It is reported from Washington that no more National Banks will be authorized, except in cases where applications were filed prior to the 1st of August.

LATEST NEWS.

By the kindness of Mr. Harris, news agent, we have New York dates to the 28th and. Petersburg dates to the 30 h.

Late news from England represents that the cattle plague is spreading.

The cholera was raging at Constantinople and at Ancona.

A new rebellion had broken out in China.

The trial of Wirz was still on the docket.

Young Ketchum, the forger had been put in the Tombs.

The difficulties among the Indians in the Northwest appear to be increasing.

The few items of news afloat are without interest.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR,—In your excellent paper of the 16th inst., I observe a communication over the signature of "Now and Then," pretending to give the proceedings of a public meeting at Oxford during August Court week, and the position of Judge Gilliam and myself on public questions.

Good taste prevents my annoying the public with any statement of our views, which are not unknown or unappreciated by the people of Granville—but justice compels me to say, that whether this correspondent was present himself or obtained his information from others, his account, so far as he attempts to represent Judge Gilliam and myself, is wholly *untrue* and does quite as little credit to his *understanding* and sense of *fairness*, as it does to his *veracity* and *morals*.

Respectfully,

EUGENE GRISSOM.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral services of the late Wm. H. MARCOM will take place at the Baptist Church this Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

OBITUARY.

The late WILLIAM PEACE, of Raleigh, was born in Granville County, N. C., March 7th, 1773. He died in this City July 11th, 1865. The incidents of his life were few. He was a student of the University for two years. About the year 1795 he came to Raleigh to reside, and passed the remainder of his long life in this City. He was a member of the Presbyterian church for half a century, during the larger portion of which period he filled the office of Ruling Elder. He was one of the most truly respectable men of his time; amiable and moral from his youth; of singular urbanity, courtesy and kindness of manner; entirely inoffensive and harmless in his intercourse with society; attentive to his own business, and never interfering with that of others; strictly frugal and plain in his personal habits, yet capable of a generous enthusiasm, and of a considerate and well directed liberality. Of this we have a striking and standing proof in the provision which he made for the erection of a female seminary in the capital of his native State, for the diffusion of sound knowledge and scriptural piety, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Had his life been spared, it was his declared purpose to have the grounds of the Institute, which was destined to bear his name, tastefully ornamented, and the establishment completed and furnished. We hope that his pious and benevolent purpose will still be carried into effect, and that this monument of his discerning humanity will be successfully and permanently established. His personal friends and the friends of the Institute will be pleased to learn that by a codicil to his will, he has bequeathed his subscription to the church to which he belonged.

"Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saint."

J. M. A.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 65.

New York Exchange—Small discount.

N. C. Bank Notes—Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Charlotte, Farmer's, Miners and Planters', Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 12½ to 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

RALEIGH MARKET.

Revised and corrected by JORDAN WOMBLE, Grocer and Commission Merchant for all kinds of Country Produce.

	August 31, 1865.		
FLOUR—family,	11 00	to	11 50
Extra Superfine,	10 50	to	11 00
Superfine,	10 00	to	10 50
CORN—per bushel,	80	to	1
BACON—per pound,	25	to	28
LARD—per pound,	22	to	25
BUTTER—per pound,	35	to	40
CHICKENS—(Spring)	25	to	35
EGGS—per dozen,	40	to	50
CHEESE—retail, per pound,			40
APPLES—green, per bushel,	50	to	1
PEACHES—green, per bushel,	80	to	1
POTATOES—Irish, per bushel,	50	to	1
ONIONS—per bushel,	1 50	to	2
BEEF—on hoof, per pound,	8	to	10
retail,	12½	to	20
FRESH PORK—per pound, (retail)	15	to	20
MEAL—per bushel, (street price),			1
COFFEE—per pound, (retail),	45	to	50
SUGAR—Crushed, per pound,	35	to	40
White Coffee,	30	to	33½
Light Brown,	26	to	30
Common Brown,			20
PEAS—red and white, per bushel,	70	to	75
FODDER—per cwt.	1	to	1 25
OATS—in sheaf,	75	to	1
HAY—new crop, per cwt.,	50	to	75
TOBACCO—per pound, (manufactured),	20	to	50
COTTON—in bale, per cwt.,	30	to	32
COTTON YARN—per bunch,	2 50	to	3
BEESWAX—per pound,	20	to	25
RAGS—clean cotton, per pound,			2½
LAMB—per head,	2	to	2 50
retail, per pound,	12½	to	20
SALT—per bushel,	2	to	2 50
FLAXSEED—per bushel,	75	to	1 00
NAILS—per pound, by the keg,	10	to	12½
SYRUP—(retail) per gallon,			1 20
RICE—per pound,			

Bacon, Lard and Flour scarce and in demand.

CASTINGS.

THE undersigned the pattern of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.

ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARF.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACE
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by

C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,

MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C M FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED, a first rate, unencumbered Servant Woman, who understands taking care of children, housework and is a good seamstress. To a servant of this class, liberal wages will be paid and a good home secured. Apply to the editor of the SENTINEL immediately.

August 26, 1865-1w

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,

Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco Raw Cotton Cotton Yarns Cloths and Naval Stores.

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

Wholesale.

BALL, BEALL & CO.,

106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youths.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.

Aug. 25-tf.

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 6-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

Fine Hogs For Sale.

ON the 9th of September next, (Saturday) I will sell at public auction at the North Carolina Lunatic Asylum, TWENTY FIVE FINE HOGS, comprising both sexes and ages. The sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M.

E. K. JEFFELL,
August 26 tds Steward.

LADY TEACHER WANTED:

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to C. B RIDDICK.

Kittrell's Depot N C.

Aug. 24-10t.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION

Merchants

And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

2 FINE Double Case Gold WATCHES,
1 doz. large size Silver Forks,
1 " small size " "
1 " large Silver Spoons,
1 " small " "
1 " heavy Silver Ladle,
2 " fine heavy Silver Bowls—all solid Silver.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 24 3t.

FOR SALE.

GREEN TEA, Mustard, Black Pepper, Hops, Starch and Chocolate

Aug. 22. 3t. BAKER, COWPER & Co.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Flour, Leather, Kerosine Oil, Kit Salmon and Starch.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a for physician. Also a complete travelling basket.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22-3t

FOR SALE,

CRUSHED and Brown Sugar.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

HOUSEHOLD and Kitchen Furniture, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Beds, Chairs, &c., &c. Also a few bottles of Madeira, Cherry, Claret, and Rhine Wine, ten years old and of the very finest quality. Also, a very fine Piano,

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865.-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather

BAKER COWPER & Co.

August 28, 1865. 19-tf

A FINE LOT OF FURNITURE FOR SALE.

ONE nice Mahogany Sofa, One Office Desk, very superior; One Invalid's Chair; Half Dozen Cane Seat Chairs; One Black Walnut Bedstead; One small size Bedstead for children, with Shuck and Hair Mattrass to fit; One large Hair Mattrass; One neat, small Table, and Two Quartette Tables.

A very nice sett of White French China, (Dinner and Tea,) Washing Bowls and Pitchers, with a variety of other Crockery. Also a lot of fine cut Glass, consisting of Goblets, Jelly and Wine Glasses, Glass Bowls, Celery Glasses and Preserve Dishes, Decanters, &c., &c.

A variety of Tin Ware, several neat Stoves and other Hardware. One very nice Guitar. An excellent lot of Carpeting, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongs and Fender.

One Eight day Clock.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, August 26, 1865.-3t

For Sale.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders, Cotton Cards, (faces) by the wholesale; Borax by the barrel; Lead Pencils by the wholesale; Sheet Tin by the wholesale and retail; Kerosene Oil Salt, Sugar, Fish, three Family Carriages and Harness; Leather, Flour, Mustard, Pepper, Hops, Chocolate, Sardines, &c.; Medicine Chest with medicines and a nice Traveling Basket; Plantation Bitters by the case,

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 2—. 1865. 3t

HOUSE AND LOT AND STORE-HOUSE FOR SALE,

AT LENOIR INSTITUTE,

LENOIR COUNTY.

DWELLING HOUSE Two stories high, well-finished; also, a Double Office, good Store-House and other necessary out-houses on the premises. F. A. Brothers will show the premises.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.,
Aug. 19 2w Agents for J. B. Littlejohn

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 5 has been recovered) Ten from 1827 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them.

SETH JONES.

Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1sw6w [m]

Headquarters District of Raleigh,
RALEIGH, N. C., August 23, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, }
No. 14. }

[Extract.]

IV CAPTAIN John E. Melver, 28th Michigan Infantry, Provost Marshal, District of Raleigh is hereby appointed Commandant of the Post of Raleigh, and will perform the duties of Provost Marshal in addition to the duties of Post Commandant.

By command of Brig. Gen'l M. D. HARDIN.

HENRY A. HALE.
Aug. 25-1w Capt. & A. A. G.

P. F. PESCUD

Has just returned from the Northern cities with a stock of

FRESH AND PURE MEDICINES,

FRENCH BRANDY, BOURBON WHISKEY, PORT AND MADEIRA WINES, PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS, PERFUMERY, AND TOILET ARTICLES, WINDOW GLASS, SPICES, FLAVORING EXTRACTS & DYE STUFFS,

WHICH HE WILL SELL LOW FOR CASH.

☞ Constantly receiving additions to his stock. au 7 tf

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8-6m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS IS the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8-tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(*Near old County Wharf.*)

NEWBERN, N. C.

Jno. F. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.
au 8 tf

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED

Dr. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[*Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.*]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14,---1st Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-1m.

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Aug 12-1m

DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Mexican question begins to acquire a degree of importance here next only to that of the restoration of the Southern States. While the government was intently occupied with subduing the gigantic Southern rebellion it rather avoided the immediate consideration of any other troublesome matters not requiring instant attention; and although it never swerved from the traditional and well established policy of the country with regard to what is understood as the Monroe doctrine, it was not anxious to precipitate a discussion about European intervention in Mexico before our own domestic troubles were in a good way of being settled. It did not permit its apparent dignified reserve to be misunderstood, however, and has in no way tolerated such intervention on this continent. And the language of the press, the people and Congress has been so decided and emphatic that no one could help seeing what was the universal sentiment of the country.

But while our government has held this dignified attitude and was disposed to allow the Emperor Napoleon and his *protege*, the Emperor Maximilian, to get out of their Mexican difficulty without subjecting them to the unpleasantness and humiliation of a formal warning to leave, events are occurring that may bring this question to an issue sooner than anticipated. It is evident that both Emperors are uneasy, like a person who feels the vibrations of an earthquake beneath his feet, for they have become impatient and restless. They seem unable to endure suspense any longer, and have made a desperate effort to obtain the slightest semblance of recognition or toleration of the Mexican empire from the United States.

The well informed correspondent of the *Herald* in Mexico, writing under date of July 23, states that the Chamberlain of the Emperor Maximilian, Mr. Degollado, had been sent to the United States, on a sort of *quasi* private mission for the Emperor, in order to feel the pulse of the government at Washington. He was instructed, it is said, to ask an interview from the Secretary of State or the President, through the French Minister to deliver a letter from Maximillian. This was simply an autograph letter of condolence upon the assassination of President Lincoln, and of congratulation to Mr. Johnson on his elevation to the Presidency—a point to note only, having no reference to official or international matters. This was an adroit movement, for the informal recognition of there being such a person as the Emperor of Mexico would have been a triumph of comfort to his Majesty in his dreamy seat.

It appears further that Maximilian contemplated at first sending Romirez, his Secretary of State, and, perhaps, General Bazaine with him; but this was deemed too bold a move, and as looking too much like open, official recognition to succeed. These diplomatic managers concluded that the Americans were too smart to be fooled in that way, and finally concluded to send in a very private manner and character Mr Degollado. It was thought that this gentleman, a son of the late General Degollado, was a most suitable person for the mission. He, like his father, had belonged to the Juarez party, was several years in Washington as an *attache* to Mr. Mate, the Minister of Juarez, had married only two years ago a Washington lady, and is a quiet, unassuming person, whom no one would be likely to suspect as being engaged in any deep diplomatic game.

Before the news of Mr. Degollado having been sent on this mission was published, the gentleman himself, with his wife, arrived in Washington. After having the way nicely prepared for him, and every point carefully surveyed, while the French, English, Spanish and other ministers were watching the result with the greatest interest, particularly the French Minister, Mr. Degollado made a respectful application for permission to present to President Johnson the nice little autograph informal note of condolence and congratulation from the Emperor Maximilian. Everything went on very smoothly to this point, but then there was doubt and trepidation. An empire might hang on the answer to this seeming modest application. Would the government fall into the trap? Or, seeing it, if kindly disposed towards Maximilian, would it not take advantage of such an admirable arrangement to give something of a *quasi* recognition, without shocking public sentiment? These questions undoubtedly agitated the minds of several of the diplomats.

Well, the answer to Mr. Degollado's application came at last, and it was not long in coming, for there was nothing to hesitate about—The sagacious Secretary of State and our clear-headed President did not evade the matter when submitted to them, out of courtesy or compliment. They were asked to receive a letter from the Emperor of Mexico. They knew no such person, and would not receive the letter. That was the answer. This is no imaginary scene or event, but a fact, full of significance, and important in the history of this country.

This declaration had to come sooner or later; and, while the Government was not disposed to embarrass the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian earlier than necessary, or not at all, if they would gracefully withdraw from Mexico, it met the issue fairly and firmly when brought before it by the parties themselves. No amount of diplomatic trimming or ingenious explanation can destory the force of this fact; and its full meaning is that, not only does the government of the United States not know such a person as the Emperor of Mexico, but never can know such a person.

In this attitude of the United States what should be the policy of Napoleon and Maximilian? Clearly to leave Mexico. They cannot hold it against the will of this country. Europe combined could not.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North-Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
LEWIS HANES, Private Secretary.

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c., in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government, still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State rights doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political creed will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
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First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. L. PALL, Sen.

Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ind.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Winfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N. Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD ST. LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITELESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Loyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN RODGERS.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Ted R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pollen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
C. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.